The People Recovering From Their Fright and Preparing to Resume Basiness.

SOME OF THE QUEER FREAKS OF THE QUAKE.

The Most Alarming Feature of the Present Condition of Affairs.

Charleston, S. C., September 3.— There is no special change in the sit-uation this morning, but as there were only two shocks, and very light ones, during the night there is a little more confidence than yesterday. The sympathet c srticles in newspapers and oflets of sid from different quarters are a great encouragement to the stricken people of Charleston. The most urgent need now is for the early repair of the injured tui dings, so as to make them habitable. High winds and heavy rain would bring many shattered buildings to the ground and injure the hundreds of residences which have defective roofs. It would be of great service if a corps of government engineers could be sent here at once to ex mine houses and other buildings and determine which of them can be eafely occupied or allowed to stand. The lo al architects have their hands more than full. The President has authorized the Secretary of War to send here 100 tents, but more than that number are needed. It is reported that there was a severe shock at bummerville this morning, but the report is not yet authenticated. Many representatives of leading journals are bere to write up and photograph the

THE SITUATION IS STILL DEPLORABLE. Rudely improvised tents, constructed principally of bed clothing, are to be teen everywhere. Few persons have as yet elept indo r, and the houses are deserted, as if plagae s'ricken. Thousands have slept with nothing but the canopy of beaven squares were filled lest night, the in-babitants suspended overcoats, bed quilts, etc., from fences over the sidevalks, and thus passed the night. Many enjoyed repose under open um-brellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground. The more aristocratic people camped in their own the several earth movements, as well yards. The colored people say they as the boundary line of the affected will not return to their homes until at ares. lesst another night has parsed, and they may be seen taking their coffee and eating their dry breed beside the place where they slept. On the whole, however, it may be said that confidence is returning, and should there not be a revisitation of the earthquake, Charleston will be in her usual bustle of business within forty-eight hours, although inconvenience and delay will be experienced for months

READY FOR BUSINESS. This morning the News and Courier announces in double leaded head lines that Charleston is ready for business, despite the earthquate and its raveges; that "the warehouses give ampie accommodations, the warves are in excellent conpresses are fully up to their work, and the merchants and factors undanated by misfortune, have girded up their loins anew for the battle of commercial life." Continuing, it says: "Charleston, we say, is as well able as ever to transact any business that can be obtained, and is as ready as ever to give customers from every part of the country the commercial facilities they require, and the attention and good faith they have a right to expect. Let it not be imagined for a moment that Charleston is sitting in her asbes bewailing the loss of millions. The full consciousness of the less is here. It is understood fal.y that far more than the earnings of a twelve month are swept away in less than a minute. But for all this, and because of this Charleston is only the more determined to mainta'n the commercial position it has won, and is fortunately so situated as to be able as well as ready to deal successfully with every department of trade and every branch of business."

An appeal is made to the C-ty Country wonstay assistance in the form ell for monetary assistance in the form of an appropriation, but the News and Courier admonishes those who extend mid to confine themselves in doing so to people in circumstances or conditions rendering them unable now to help them selves. Very little has been accomplished up to this writing to re-lieve the city of its appearance of des-

SCRNES OF RUIN. As the eye takes in the length of a street it is met by heaps of debris of eve y possible description—bricks, n'one, plastering, lath, shingles, lum-ber, and household and office furni-tue, and all kinds of building material in a mass. Whole fronts or sides of buildings have falled out, leaving the furnishings in some instances intac'. A two story brick building on State street, between Breal and Chal-mers, presents an interesting appear-ance of this description. The lower floor is used for merchandise; the up-per floor as a residence. The whole front fell out, leaving the interior ex-posed to view. The pic ures and mir-rors are on the walls, and the chairs remain as they were left by the fleeing Jamily. The beds are untruched, the gas turned on, and the view of the storeroom is sa it was when the first shock came. Evidently the owner has not gained courage to warrant his re-

THE MOST ALARMING FEATURE of the present condition of affairs rests in the shaky condition of the build-Nine-tenths of the brick structures are cracked through and through and threaten to tumble. The chimbidly careened and would fall if
touched. A reporter who has just
made a four of that portion of the city
most disastrously damaged, states that the structures damaged are mortly fifty years and more of age. Not a single substant at building was seen which had suffered materially from the shock. Until some time shall have elapsed and confidence shall published estimate of damage was have been fully restored most of the spattered buildings will not be entsred, as a sbock at this time would be more diess rous than all of those which have already been experienced, and the buildings could easily be shaken to atoms. An examination of the material from the wicked structure outward train. There were five cars tures shows them to have all been full. The Charleston and one or two of the other leading hotels have begun to receive guests, although but a small portion of their houses are in a condition to be occupied. Inquirise continue to pour in from friends of Charleston and in different parts of

SCENES AT CHARLESTON.

the country concerning the loss of life. The search for the dead is progressing, but it is believed that all the bodies have been found. This more ing the employes of the Southern Telegraph Company returned to the commodious main office on Briad street, cleared up their delayed work, and resumed service.

The Pearls Recognizer From Their and resumed service.

"Chief Facts of the Earthquake." Washington, September 3.—Prof. Powell received by cable today a request from Secretary Topley, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, "to wire chief facts
of the earthquake." The following
was sent in reply: Topley, British
Association, Birmingham, England:
Earthquake most severe on record in
United States, and affected greatest area. Origin along line of post quaternary, dislocation on east ro flanks of Appalachans, especially where it cross es central North Carolina. Slight premonitory shocks felt n the Ca-olinas for several days, moderately severe shocks occurring near Charleston August 27 and 28. The principal shocks causing great destruction in Charleston originated in central N r h Carolins August 31, 9:50 p.m., 75th meridian time. Thence the shocks spread with great rapidity in all directions with velocity varying for twenty-five to sixty miles per minute over 900,000 square miles, one-quarter of United States, embracing twenty

eight States, from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes and Southern New England, and from the Atlant c seaboard the Central Mississippi Valley. the Carolinas it was accompanied by landslides, crevasses, and great descriction of property. Half of Charleston is in ruins, and more than forty lives lost. No sea wave bar been yet reported. A second moderately severe shock was fat at Charlesion at 8:25 o'clock a.m., September 1, and minor shocks followed at increasing intervals. The principal shock was felt over this vast area within fifteen minutes, and may be recorde 1 at some of the principal points on a wale of intensity of five, as fo lows: Releigh 4, at 9:50 o'clock, p.m.; Charleston 5, at 9:54; Cedar Keys, Fia., 2, at 10:05; Knoxville 3, at 9:55; Memphis 4, at 9:55; St. Louis 2, at 10; Milwaukee 3, at 10:06; Pittsburg 3, at 10; Albany 2, at 10; Springfield. Mass, 1, at 10;

at 10; Springfield, New York 2, at 9:53. New York 2, at 9:53. POWELL. Prof. Powell has already received about 100 reports from observers in various directions respecting the earthquake, and several hundred more are expected. Their substance is to be recorded upon maps, which when com-pleted are expected to show with a close app oach to ab olute accuracy the points of origin, culmination and greatest intensity and the direction of

A VISITOR'S EXPERIENCE DURING THE

The first parsengers coming north from Charleston, S. C., ar ived this morning. They were unable to leave Charleston until yesterday morning on account of the interruption in relircad communication. Thomas B. Tolcon, of Batemore, one of the pa sengers,

gave a reporter an account of his ex-"I was atopping at the Charleston Hotel," he said. "I was in my room, which was on the third floor. When I lit my gas I heard a noise and sup-posed I had broken comething, but could find nothing broken. I went to place my hat on a bureau, and just then the shock came. I would have fallen if I had not thrown my hands the country hands of the country and the crocodiles of the fallen if I had not thrown my hands out and clung to the window. It seemed as though the hotel was lifted up and awung backward and forward a distance of fifteen or twenty inches at each vibration. At the first shock the lights in the house all went out. Then the plastering began to fall. It flashed on my mind that I should endeavor to get out of the house, and I got out into the corridor and groped my way, in utter darkness. Other people in the house were likewise groping their way out. The air was filled with placter dust. All around was a turble rearing and mosning sound, and the din was hightened by the falling of timbers. of the bers. I found the front door of the house closed, a fort-unate thing for me, as it eaved my life. It took me a moment to find the knob, and ss I was looking for it tims of brick fell down from the upper part of the house in front of the door. I ran out through the heaps of fallen bricks, and fell twice in get'ing to the middle of the street. There I rama ned, terror stricken. Two shocks came after I reached the middle of the street, a faint one seven minu'es after the first, and another more violent nine minutes later, the three shocks occurring within sixteen minutes. I remained in front of the hotel until l o'clock. I was so unnerved that I could scarcely stand. As it became quieter I went up thest eet to an open space and remained there until 3 o'clock. Then we had another slight shock. At 3 o'clock I went to the battary park and found it crowded, several thousands of ter-rified people having assembled there. There I remained during the remainder of the night. At 5 o'clock another faint shock was felt. At day light I, like others, felt more encour aged, and I moved around to see what destruction had been done. I found at the battery front some of the most

costly houses in the city cracked from the ground to the top, and some por-tions of the buildings were destroyed completely. All of the Charleston residences are built with porches in f out, many having substantial pillars, and these porches were all thrown down. There was not a house in Charleston that had is chimney standing. The terror among the peo-ple during the night was intense. They rushed through the streets frauticulty, calling on God to have mercy on them. People who, perhaps, never prayed before then proyed aloud. Then to this was added the shricks of the wounded and the lamentations of those who had lost friends. Here and there parties with lights were looking when the shock came, ran, men, women and children, out into the streets in their night clothing, and re-

too low, and that three-fourt as of the city would have to be rebuilt. The prople killed were killed while leav-

"Not a bit of it. It wou'd be impossible to put into words any description of the disaster and its effects. My wife and I spent two nights on the commons, as did thousands of other people. To depict the dreadful scene would be beyond any man's power. There is not one house in ten that will not have to be rebuilt. There was a peopliar difference in the manner in peculiar difference in the manner in which brick and frame buildings went under. The wa'ls of the brick build ings ewayed and fell over, white the buildings built of wood simply col-

"Were there any peculiar conditions preceeding the shock?" "Yes; it became terribly hot about twenty minutes before the stock. It was a peculiar scorebing heat that I never feit before. I saw people on the streets taking off their coats and vests as they walked along. Then there was a rumbling noise. It was like a train of cars passing under a tunnel on the top of which one stands. This rumbling and rosr was followed by the shocks and the terrible swaying movemen's, and then the falling of walls. On Wednesday all you could get to eat was some canned goods. All the stores were closed and all the hotels. No one would go into the

In leaving Charleston Mr. Bonnell noticed on both sides of the track evidences of volcanic eruptions. Phosphate, colored red and blue, and wat r

nad been forced up.
Col. R. M. Batcheldor, depot quartermaster, has been ordered to Charleston to lesue and distribute tents to the homeless and to render such sid as it may be in the power of the department to extend. The following dispatch was received

by cable today from Queen Victoria: BALMORAL, September 3, 1886. To the President of the Un ted States: I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquakes, any await with iety further intelligence, which I hope may show the effects to have been less may show the energy disastrons than reported.

THE QUEEN.

Earthquake in California. Germantown, Cal., September 8.— Two heavy spocks of earthquike, fol-

lowing each other in rapid succession, were felt here at midnight.

Earthqhakes, To the Editors of The Appeal: The peculiar and deep impression experienced by the writer of the News

and Courier is similar to that which is a ways experienced by all who e first experience of an earthquake is given, and is accounted for by Humboldt in his Cosmos, pages 213-16, volumn 1, in this way. It is not the result of a recollection of those fearful pictures of devastation presented to our imagina-tion by the historical narratives of the past, but is rather due to the sud-den revelation of the delusive nature of the inherent faith, by which we had clung to a belief in the immobility of the solid parts of the earth. We are accustomed from early childhood to draw a contrast between the mobility of water and the immobility of the soil upon which we tread. We may flee from the eruption of a volcano, or a falling house, etc., but wherever we go during an eartbquake that spot is the focus of destruction. This feeling is confirmed by the evidence of our forests. The most destructive earthquakes are usually confined to near the rescoast, whether they arise from the wear and tear of the action of the ocean upon the crust of the earth as or near the intersection of the land and water, causing the crust of the earth to become thinner at that point, and thereby destroying the equilibrium, I am unab'e to say. Tue greatest number of lives that have ever been lost was in A. D. 526, at Antioch, dur-ing the Feast of the Ascension, when ing the Feast of the Ascension, when it is estimated by Gibbons that 250,000 persons perished. In 1873, in Cala-bria, when the city of Messina, in Sicily, was destroyed, 100,000 lives were lost. Earthquakes are not only able to elevate and depress whole dis tricis above and below their ancient level as, for instance, the Uda Bind (God's Wall), after the earthquake of Cutch, in 1819, east of the del a of the Iudus, which uphraval was shout, if

my memory serves me corre tly, four feet and remains to this day; and in Chili in 1822, when the country between the Andes and the coast was elevated from two ty seven feet and the bottom of the Fa ific ocean for hundreds of miles was at the same time elevated. The area (land) raised has been estimated at 100,000 square miles. In Java, in 1772, when Papandayang, then one of the loftiest of the volcanoes of the region, was in action, an area sud-denly sunk, including the mountain, of from fifteen miles long to six miles broad, but various substance.—hot water at Catina in 1818, steam at New Madrid in 1812, mud and smoke at Meesina in 1871, irrepressible gates, which injured the flocks grazing in the Andres. Plato said the gods rent earthquakes as a punishment for man's wickedness. This condition of man (spoken of in the beginning of the article) is not of long duration, and when a series of faint shocks succred one another the inhabitants of the country soon lose every trace of fear. In Lima long habit and the prevalent opinion that dangerous shocks are only to be apprehended two or three times in the course of a century they are regarded with scarcely more attention than a hail storm in the tempera'e z nes. Humboldt, after experiencing a few shocks, carried on his ecient fic pursuits without regarding them. Such is the f ree of



habit, or custom upon which the com-

mon law is founded.

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· IMPROVED . my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

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three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, a. & same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans. Ayer's Pills have benefited we wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headnehe, was restless at hight, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Heinnenway, Bockport, Mass.

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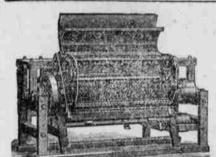
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